# The Evening Sta

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TWO CENTS.

## GARRISONS IN CHINA

Military Commanders Discussing Questions of Posts.

OUR TROOPS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY

Efforts to Communicate With the Emperor.

THE MANCHURIAN TREATY Gen. Chaffee has cabled the War Department from Pekin that the military com-

manders representing the foreign powers there are now considering the question of disposing of the Chinese forts and of establishing fortifled posts at proper intervals along the route from Pekin to the sea. Gen. Chaffee seeks instructions for his guidance in the conference.

So far these instructions have not been given. Gen. Chaffee's communication was referred to the Department of State. A rather difficult question is involved in this application by Gen. Chaffee. As to the treatment of Chinese fortifications no particular difficulty is involved, for the State Department has clearly set out its view that these should not be destroyed, but simply dismantled.

But as to the establishment of fortified posts, the State Department is unwilling to commit the United States to what may be permanent occupancy by military force of Chinese territory. Gen. Chaffee having nothing but a legation guard at Pekin, may also feel that he is not called upon to en-ter into discussion of large military questions like this. It is probable that the United States will on its part persist in the policy of declining to maintain a perma-nent military establishment in China. Meanwhile the War Department is push-

ing its preparations for the complete evac-uation of China by American forces, save only the legation guard, and it is now stated that everything will be in readiness to embark Gen. Chaffee's army at Taku May 30, and they will proceed directly to

Communication With the Court.

Much interest is taken in the efforts being made by the allied ministers at Pekin to temove the barriers which prevent open and free communication between the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries and the Chinese court. This constitutes one of the demands made upon the Chinese government as a basis for the withdrawal of foreign troops. Mr. Rockhill, the American commissioner, who is thoroughly fa-miliar with Chinese laws and customs, is taking a leading part in these special ne-gotiations. He has insisted upon the allowance of free intercourse between foreign ministers and the Chinese emperor as the only way to prevent misunderstandings between the governments represented. The records of the State Department show that since relations were opened with China ment has repeatedly insisted that its diplomatic representative should be granted per-sonal audiences with the emperor for the consideration of international affairs. Other governments have taken similar action, but so far without success.

An Objectionable Requirement. Heretofore it has been almost impossible to obtain a personal audience with the emperor regardless of the character of importance of the business on had, unless the foreign representatives would agree to follow the Chinese custom of kotowing and prostrating themselves at the foot of the emperor, and while in that attitude knocking their heads on the floor, in apparent acknowledgment of the superiority of the sovereign. It has been held by the Chinese that all people in that kingdom, foreigners or patives, are subjects of the Chinese emperor, and that as Chinamen are not permitted to look upon that august personage no representatives of another nation, or "foreign devil" is entitled to that privilege. To abandon that custom would in the Chinese mind, be regarded as an acknowledg-ment that the so-called "foreign devil" was superior to and privilegeo above the sub-

jects of the Chinese empire. Reported Action by China.

Not a word has been heard from Mr. Rockhill at Pekin for the last three days-a circumstance explainable only by wire interruptions or by the lack of happenings at Pekin. Consequently there is no official confirmation of the Pekin report that the Chinese government has finally refused Russia's proposition as to Manchuria. Nor did Secretary Hay have any definite news today from any of his-callers, though this being diplomatic day all of the ambassadors and many of the ministers in Washington were at the State Department. The Chinese minister was not among the callers today, but it was learned that he had not received advices of China's final refection of the agreement. He has no reason to doubt the reports, however, for they are quite in line with the memorial and dicts forwarded to Mr. Wu within the fast few days.

Great interest is manifested in official and diplomatic circles over the report that the Chinese finally had determined not to sign the agreement. No official informa-tion has reached this government or the principal foreign embassies. To the Rus-sian ambassador, Count Cassini, the news comes as a great surprise, as he had hoped for a successful conclusion of the convention. Russia, he said, had informed the Chinese government that she did not mean to take Manchuria, and that her de sire was to make such arrangements as would avoid the repetition in the future of the Boxer troubles of last summer. The ambassador declined, in the absence of official advices, to indicate what probably would be the future course of his govern-

Russia in a measure at least controls the situation in Manchuria, as she has possession of the country, and the great mass of her soldiers now in Asia are within that territory. China having refused the terms specified by Russia the Russians assert she may take her own good time and retire from the country whenever she is inclined to do so. She has proclaimed to the world that her intentions regarding Manchuria are entirely honorable, that the proposed agreement was "purely temporary and not intended to impair the sovereignty of China or to injure the interests of the other powers." Such being the case it was suggested by a diplomat that the powers must have confidence in the honesty of the Russians. The suggestion also is made that per haps the Russians may attempt to obtain a further modification of the proposed agreement with China, or may seek to ob-tain from the powers opposed to it in its present form the points of objection held by them, with a view to the preparation of future document that will overcome many of these objections, and assure without any equivocation whatsoever the absolute integrity of the Chinese empire and render it free from any entanglements that may menace it as the results of such agreements. The United States was firm in its opinion that it was inexpedient for the Chinese government to enter into a treaty with any of the powers interested in the present status of the Chinese situation nding the general settlement of the matters at issue; and this position, backed by the views of other governments, it is felt here, has been an important factor with the imperial government in determining its

attitude upon the Russian agreement.

## CHARDON, O., BANK ROBBED NEW BRIDGE PLANS

BURGLARS BIND NIGHT WATCHMAN WHEN DISCOVERED.

They Fail to Get Into Compartment Where Most of Funds Were Kept.

CHARDON, Ohio, April 4 .- A gang of half a dozen robbers early today blew open the safe of the Citizens' Savings Bank here, and after a desperate fight with Night Watchman Pomeroy and a citizen, succeeded in making their escape. It is believed the robbers secured less than \$200. The night watchman discovered the men at work in the bank. He was seized, bound and gagged, but not until he had shot one of the burglars. Dr. Hudson, who lives near the bank, was aroused by the noise and came to the scene. He was also seized and tied hand and foot. It required three big charges of dynamite to blow the safe door off. After completing their work the robbers left town on a hand car.

Early today two men were arrested at Willoughby upon the charge of being mem-bers of the gang which robbed the Chardon The robbers only succeeded in gaining en-

trance to one compartment of the big safe. In another part which was not reached, it s said nearly \$50,000 was stored. Pomeroy, the night watchman, is badly sed up. After he shot one of the burglars he was unmercifully clubbed over the head. After being bound and gagged the watch-man was dragged into the bank. He lay

there a witness to all the operations. At each explosion the robbers retired to places of safety. Pomeroy lay in an exposed place and no attention was paid to him, except that one of the robbers, whose arm had evidently been broken by the shot from the night watchman's revolver, oc casionally gave him a kick in the ribs as he passed. The robbers were a long time getting into

the vault. They gathered up the loose coins lying about and then went at the strong box. They exploded several charges but could not force it.

#### IOWA GOING IN DRY DOCK. Quite Extensive Repairs to Be Made

on Battle Ship. BREMERTON, Wash., April 4.-The battle ship Iowa, with Admiral Casey, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, on board, has arrived at the navy yard for the purpose of going into dry dock.

The Iowa was not expected to arrive until after the target practice at Port Angeles, but as quite extensive repairs are contemplated, only one day was devoted to shooting and the vessel made haste to arrive at the yard, in order to complete repairs in the allotted time for the work.

After the repairs to the Iowa have been completed, the Wisconsin and the Oregon will undergo extensive repairs.

## NO INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

Cincinnati Grand Jury Charges Against Politicians.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. States grand jury which reported at Cincinnati yesterday in the court of Judge ments against Gen. Chas. Dick, William F. Burdell, a banker of this city, and John R. Malloy, the new state oil inspector, for alleged violation of the civil service law in requesting contributions to the Ohio republican campaign fund from government

The alleged violation was committed in the campaign two years ago, when Governor Nash was running against John Mc-Lean and "Golden Rule" Jones. General Dick was chairman of the state committee, Burdell the treasurer of the committee and Malloy its secretary. Dick was also at that time a member of Congress and Malloy held a federal position as the cashier of the Columbus post office. The United States civil service commission ordered its inspector, J. E. Kelp, to present evidence to the grand jury, and the case was placed in the hands of W. E. Bundy, the district attorney, a brother-in-law to Senator Fora-ker. A large number of witnesses were presented to the grand jury, all of them discharged government employes, who told of the letters received by them from Bur-

## VENERABLE TEACHER GONE.

Prof. Francis Aristides Jackson Dead in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 4.-Prof. Francis Aristides Jackson, the oldest teacher in point of service in the University of Pennsylvania, died today at his home in Overbrook, a suburb, aged seventy-five years. Prof. Jackson was graduated from the college department of the university in 1848 and began teaching Latin in that institution in 1855. Ten years later he was made full professor of Latin, language and literature. He was a recognized authority on these subjects and published a number of text books.

Prof. Jackson was one of the originators of the Boston Symphony concerts.

## WHY RUSSIA'S SHIPS SAILED. Czar Did Not Wish to Embarrass

French Government.

PARIS, April 4.-An official of the foreign office informed a representative of the Associated Press today that the sensation which was being created by the departure of the Russian warships from Toulon is quite artificial. It was never intended that the whole Russian squadron should remain there during the Franco-Italian festivities, as it was recognized .hat the presence of a third party would tend to check the expansion of feeling while at the same time it might invest the events at Toulon in the minds of others with a triple political char-

acter, which they do not possess. The czar wishes, nevertheless, that the Rus-

sian navy should greet President Loubet at

Toulon, and it will be represented by at

least two warships, which will stay there during the festivities, in which their officers will participate.

A Russian personage in this city, who was interviewed on the subject, spoke in the same strain, explaining that had the Russian officers and warships been in too great numbers they might have diverted to themselves part of the demonstrative friendliness which the Italians came to seek in France. He also said that there had been a lack of discretion on the part of the Russian consul at Toulon, and declared that the Russian squadron had never in tended to take part in the fetes. He admits that the departure of the Russian warships was hastened in order to cut short the reports in certain Paris papers, which had been attributing undue signifi

#### ron at the present juncture. NOT AN ELECTION ISSUE.

to the arrival of the Russian squad-

legotiations for Danish West Indies Not Affected by Ministry's Defeat. It is the understanding here that the cabinet downfall in Denmark has not affected the negotiations which have been running on for some time past looking to the acquisition by the United States of the Danish West Indian Islands. So far as is known here the cession was not an issue in the elections, and their only effect upon the negotiations may be to delay them for a time owing to a change in the cabinet.

Hearings by the Commission of Engineers.

RAILWAY'S PROPOSITION

Citizens Give Opinions as to Location.

BRICKYARD INTERESTS

The commission to select a site, formulate plans, specifications and estimates for the bridge to be built across the Potomac above the Long bridge for general traffic met at 2001 I street this morning at 11 o'clock. The commission is composed of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, president; Capt. Edward Burr, Capt. Lansing H. Beach and First Lieut. George M. Hoffman, recorder. The commission gave an opportunity to interested persons to appear and to state their wishes in regard to the location and construction of the bridge.

What the Brickmakers Want. The first witness to appear was Mr. T.

L. Holbrook of the new Washington Brick Company, located at Abbington, Va., which is on the Alexandria turnpike. Mr. Holbrook said that his interest was to have the bridge located as near the present Long bridge as possible. Four-fifths of the brick used in this city, he said, are now made on the Virginia side of the Potomac. These brick yards have been lo-cated with relation to the present Long bridge, and any change in that location would be great hardship. He wanted the new bridge to have the same approaches which are now used by the present one. Mr. George A. Bass, general manager of the Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company, also appeared and indorsed what had been said by Mr. Holbrook. He said that most of the brick now used in this city is intended for use east of 14th street, and the brick companies base their price of bricks on the average cost of \$1.50 a load. A team can now make three trips to this city, but if the bridge is located beyond a point 500 feet above the present Long bridge it will enhance the cost of hauling and the price of bricks

Against Obstructing Navigation. Mr. C. G. Smith of Chas. G. Smith & Sons said his company was interested in having the bridge high enough to permit tug boats and scows to pass under the bridge without opening the draw. In order to accomplish this the bridge should be fifty feet high. This height would permit all the tugs on the river to go under the draw

ven at times of high water. Mr. Joseph H. Lee, ship chandler, said that twenty-seven feet would permit most of the tugs to go under the draw. Comparatively few tugs would require more height than that.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4.—The United | spoke in favor of having the bridge high enough for all tugs. Capt. Beach asked the witness whether twenty-one feet would not allow all the tugs to go under the A. C. Thompson refused to bring indict- bridge by lowering their smokestacks, and he replied that it would accommodate them but the smokestacks he said are not arranged to be lowered. It should also be remembered, he said, that the tendency of tug building today is to build large tugs rather than smaller ones. He wanted nothing done that would obstruct navigation on the Potomac river as he wished to see this city become a great commercial center, as well as a social center. coal merchants of this city want to ship coal from here, as well as from Baltimore in the future. They were, he said, constantly looking forward to building up such

a trade. Swing and Draw Bridges.

Mr. Albert H. Scherzer of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Company of Chicago said he had made plans for many moveable bridge structures, and wished to pre sent such plans to the commission. Mr. Scherzer said the swing bridge was the most common bridge in the United States, but to his mind it was not the best form. The swing bridge divides the channel in two parts, while the lift bridge gives a single channel. His company had planned and constructed a bridge at Chicago, with lift gates that allows 100 feet of channel. said the bridges to be built over the Potomac should be of the most modern character, with draws of a kind that will leave navigation open in the center of the channel and sufficiently wide to allow any vessel to go through it. In Chicago now he said, bridges are being reconstructed so as to provide for wider channels in the draws, and the swing bridges are being re-placed by lift bridges. He said the swing s recognized as not beautiful, and it is not longer even considered useful. In Chicago the latest bridges are being built with channel of 150 feet, which allows the pas sage through them of the largest vessels Mr. Scherzer submitted various plans to the commission illustrating the nature and manner in which the bridge he advocated working. Upon getting the necessary data he said his firm would be ready to submit estimates for the bridge required across the Potomac.

Proposed Railroad Bridge.

Mr. Wm. A. Pratt, engineer of bridges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appeared and submitted plans for the railroad bridge to be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in place of the present Long bridge, and also had indicated on his map a suggested location for the highway bridge to be built above it. The railroad about 200 feet above the approach of the present Long bridge on the Virginia side of the river, with the same approach on the Washington side. This shifting of the Virginia end of the structure up the river, right angles to the current in the channel Mr. Pratt's suggestion for a location for the highway bridge placed that bridge above the proposed new railroad bridge above the proposed new railroad bridge about 600 feet at a point in the channel. The Washington end of the bridge was just north of its present location, so that it could be approached from 14th street. The highway bridge on the Virginia side would be about 650 feet above the proposed. would be about 650 feet above the proposed new railroad bridge and 800 feet ab Virginia end of the present Long bridge Mr. Pratt said the proposed railroad bridge was so located that it would connect with the Alexandria pike at Roach's Run cro ing. He said the bridges as proposed by him are twenty-one feet above low mean water, and it would be very troublesome to make the railroad bridge higher. It would mean much difficulty at the bridge approaches. It was a very common practice to have smokestacks of tugs hinged so they could go under a bridge of that

#### Mr. Winship's Suggestion. Mr. Winship suggested that a bridge only

twenty-one feet above mean low water would result in the constant opening of the draw during times of high water, when there would be only fifteen feet below the bridge floor to the surface of the river. According to marine law the draw would have to be opened every time a tug ap-proached it and blew its whistle. A higher proached it and blew its whistle. A higher bridge would be for the benefit of the rail-road. His belief was that for every sailing vessel going up or down the river there would be twenty tugs, so that a high bridge would mean that the draw would be opened very seldom compared with its use if it should be opened for every tug going. Mr. Winship said this city was bound

to become a great port, which would be an important outlet for coal.

In reply to a question by Captain Burr, Mr. Pratt said the 2,000 feet of track on the reclaimed flats would allow the elevation of the bridge to a belief.

the reclaimed flats would allow the eleva-tion of the bridge to a height of about twenty-eight feet, but the grades would be a very serious question on the Virginia side. Mr. Pratt's plans involved a swing or pivot draw, and he said that kind of draw could be operated very promptly. It could be opened or shut in about a minute, so that for passing a tug it would be opened about ten or twelve minutes which delay about ten or twelve minutes, which delay would not trouble the railread company.

Alexandria County Representatives

Mr. George N. Saegmuller, representing the board of supervisors of Alexandria county, wanted to have the Virginia end of the highway bridge as near the present approach of the Long bridge as possible in order to prevent the necessity of the county having to build more macadamized road. Mr. James E. Clements, commonwealth's attorney for Alexandria county, also argued in favor of making as little change in the location of the bridge as possible, as did Dr. Rust, supervisor of the district of Alexandria county in which the approach of the bridge is located. Dr. Rust for additional road improvements mad necessary by changing the location of the approach of the bridge by levying a tax and he wanted to know as soon as possible where the bridge would be so that he might know what amount of money will be

Capt. Beach said a number of people had favored Sycamore Point as the Virginia end of the bridge, but no one present advocated that location, and several of those who had spoken said Sycamore Point would be too far up the river for the bridge. Mr. Frank Hume suggested that Alexandria county would expect the general government to build the Virginia approach

to the new highway bridge.

The commission then held a private ses It is not expected there will be any more hearings in regard to the bridge, as all those who had indicated that they wanted to be heard on that question ap-peared before the commission today.

## RECEIVED WITH CREDENCE.

The Report That the Spanish Council Has Approved Draft of Treaty. Although so far without official confirma-

tion, the report that the Spanish council has approved the draft of the new treaty of commercial friendship between the United States and Spain finds credence here. Minister Storer has been at work negotiating a whole fabric of treatles to take the place of those wiped out by the Spanish war. His first work was the preparation of an extradition treaty, and that is now practically complete, although the papers have been returned to Madrid for purely formal reasons. Great difficulty was found in arriving at common bases for the negotiations for the treaty of commerce and friendship. The old treaty was of such and friendship. The old treaty was of such ancient date as to be unserviceable as a foundation. Then the scars left by the war were so fresh that Mr. storer found it a difficult and delicate task to obtain substantial concessions. But it is believed that he has succeeded, and that American imports the graph which since the graph are the graph which since the graph which were the graph which since the graph which were the graph which was the graph which were the graph which was the graph which were the graph which were the graph which were the graph which were the graph which was the graph which were the gr ports to Spain, which since the war have been obliged to pay almost prohibitory maximum duties, will now secure substanmaximum duties, will now sequire substantial reductions that will result in enlarged trade. Because this new treaty will require ratification at the hands of the United States Senate it will probably not be published in detail in advance of its submis-

## MEDALS FOR BRITISH SAILORS In Recognition of Braver in Rescu-

ing Americans. The Navy Department today received for transmission to the proper persons two beautiful gold medals, presented by the Life-saving Benevolent Association of New York to two British sailors. The inscription upon the medals, which is in the following terms, indicates the purpose of the

"Presented to Edward Turner, seaman of the British ship Centurion, in recognition of his courage and humanity in swimming at great personal peril to ing tunk filled with American and British wounded and bravely helping to save many lives at Taku, China, June 22, 1900."

The other medal is presented to Herbert George, also a seaman of the British ship Orlando. The medals are splendid samples of die sinkers' work, and represent on their faces in bold relief the rescue of the crew

of a vessel in the surf. The Navy Department will place the medals in the custody of the State Department, which will forward them to Ambassador who in turn will present them to the British foreign office, and they will finally reach the two sailors through the admiralty office.

## BIDS FOR THE MILWAUKEE. Proposals Opened at the Navy De-

partment. In the presence of Secretary Long, several naval bureau chiefs and a small coterie of shipbuilders' representatives, bids were opened in the office of the Secretary today for the contract to build the protected cruiser Milwaukee, otherwise known as protected cruiser No. 21. Secretary Long announced before the opening that should any belated bid reach the department which is proved to have been held up on account of the storms in the west it considered along with those opened today.

There were two bidders and three bids— the Union iron works of San Francisco and Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, the latter firm submitting two separate proposals The bids were as follows:

Union iron works-To complete the cruise in thirty-six months, for \$2,825,000, according to the department's specifications.

Cramp & Sons, proposal 1—To build a cruiser of 9,700 tons displacement and a speed of twenty-three knots, in thirty-six nonths, for \$2,740,000.

This bid is peculiar in form. A memo randum states that it is impossible to build a ship of the speed and qualities required for less than \$3,000,000, but the Cramps will take the contract for a twenty-three-knot, 9,700-ton cruiser for \$2,740,600, which is about the total available sum at the disposal of the department, on condition that the Secretary will apply to Congress for an appropriation of \$300,000 additional to bring

the total up to \$3,000,000.

A second bid submitted by Cramps, in the event that the first proposal is rejected, is to build a smaller cruiser and a slower one, amely, 8,800 tons and twenty-tw speed, in thirty-four months, fer the \$2,-740,000 available. As the Union works may be allowed 4 per cent in the competition by reason of location on the Pacific coast, their bid is still within the funds available. All the bids were referred to the board on construction for report.

#### Commissioner Carter Sworn In Ex-Senator Carter was at the State De-

partment today and received his commission and took the oath of office as a member of the board of commissioners of the Louisiana purchase exposition. Under the law the commission must be called together by the Secretary of State within a month from the date of appointment, when it will organize. No time has yet been fixed for the meeting, which will take place in St.

Ports Opened and Closed in Philip-

In consequence of the withdrawal of the In consequence of the withdrawal of the garrison of American troops from the ports of Inabanga and Guindulman, Island of Bohol, F. I., they have been closed to coasting trade by an order of General MacArthur.

By another order the port of Palauig, province of Zambeles, has been declared open and clearances to and from that port offered to all coasting vessels upon application.

TOLD LIES TO ALL

Charles F. Jones Makes Astounding Confession on Stand.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Judge Refused to Grant an Adjournment in Case.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED

NEW YORK, April 4.- The proceedings against Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer who is accused of causing the death of William Marsh Rice to obtain his property, were reumed today. Before the proceedings began the repre-

entatives of the prosecution and defense discussed a proposition to adjourn today until next Tuesday morning. Assistant District Attorney Osborne said: "We don't want an adjournment unless

the defense will waive further examina-

"Well," said Justice Jerome, "as yet nothing has been shown to prove that Patrick is really guilty of murder except the uncorroborated testimony of an acknowledged accomplice. There must be corroboration of Jones' statements in order to hold Patrick on a murder charge, and I will

not accept a waiver at the present time

from either side." The cross-examination of Charles F. Jones was then taken up. Jones said that on the afternoon that he attempted to commit suicide he wrote some letters. When he got better he destroyed them all. He did not think they had been out of his possession from the time they were written until he destroyed them. Jones said, however, that he left the letters in his cell when he was taken to the district attorney's office. One of the letters was offered by House, who was his counsel at that time. He did not vrite a statement while he was in Bellevue Hospital. While in the hospital he received visits from Captain Baker of Texas, one of the witnesses of the 1000 will. Later on he

### Talk With Attorney Battle.

was called upon by Mr. Battle, his present

"What conversation took place between you and Mr. Battle?" asked Mr. Moore. "After Capt. Baker had introduced me to Mr. Battle, he went away. Mr. Battle then said he understood from Capt. Baker I wanted him to represent me. Mr. Battle said he was willing to become my attorney and would do the best for me." "Mr. Battle," the witness continued,

asked me where I had the knife with which I cut myself and where I got it. I

first visit to Jones in the hospital had suggested that the latter employ separate counsel.
"I do not think he did," witness an-

Mr. Moore objected to the qualification with which almost all of the answers of witness were prefaced. "Give me a responsible answer. Did von ask Capt. Baker in substance to get you

another lawyer?" asked Mr. Moore. "I asked him to send me some members of the Weeks and Battle firm, yes." Witness said Mr. Battle called on him a the hospital three times. On his second witness said Mr. Battle was accomvisit. panied by 'his (witness') father, who lived Witness said he did not do any writing at the time, but had a conversation with his

father about family affairs. "I felt bad," said Jones, "and my father was very much distressed. I referred my father to Mr. Battle for anything regarding the Rice case."

Confessed to His Attorney. "Did you expect him to tell your father

all in regard to the murder of your benefactor that you had told him?" Jones said that he had thought that was the understanding. "Had you told Mr. Battle the same story

about the murder as you told Mr. Osborne on October 28?" asked Mr. Moore. "Yes, I had." "Then," said Mr. Moore, "on that evening

you were quite determined to deceive your own father. You were willing that he should be told a lie?" Witness did not reply. Mr. Moore insisted that a direct answer be given, and Justice Jerome finally put

the question to the witness himself. "Were you willing to deceive your father?" "I was on that occasion," witness re plied.

"When you made your first statement to Mr. Osborne, did he not tell you that you lied?"
"To the best of my recollection he said that I had made a fictitious statement, and thought it could not be corroborated.

"Did not Mr. Osborne say you would both be punished if you did not tell the truth?" "I think not." Mr. Moore next brought out the letters which were written by Jones before he tried to cut his throat, and which were left in his cell when he was taken to

Bellevue.

there by a man he did not know. He could not describe the man. Lied to His Lawyer, Too. Jones said it was true that in the statement of his own case, which he had made to his counsel, he had told a talsehood, in

Witness said they were returned to him

stating that Patrick had killed Rice. "You deceived even your own lawyer? sked Mr. Moore. At this point Justice Jerome interfered This witness is a weak, wicked and unfertunate man. He is a self-confessed mur-

derer and deserves contempt, but I won't allow you to insult him." Lawyer Moore said: "Here is a solemn statement about a coid-blooded murder. My client is directly concerned, and I am not asking too much in demanding that it

shall go on the record that it is a false Justice Jerome then allowed the question and Jones said he had deceived his attor-

ent counsel, Mr. Battle, was read. Melvin Dalberg of Patrick's counsel, began the reading of the paper, but had some difficulty in deciphering it, and Patrick took up the reading and finished it. This is the irst time that Patrick's voice has been

## ATTEMPT ON CZAR'S LIFE.

heard in court. In the statement Jones al-

Officer of the Guards Tries to Shoot

leged that Patrick killed Rice.

LONDON, April 4.-A special disparch from Vienna savs a report is published there that an officer of the guards entered the exar's study yesterday and fired at him with a revolver. His majesty was not hit, the dispatch adds, and the officer committed suicide.

## HOME RULE IN PHILIPPINES AT THE WHITE HOIJSE

PROVISIONS FOR PROVINCIAL GOV-ERNMENTS.

Classification of Municipalities-Qualifications of Electors-Choice of Provincial Governors.

Copies of two important acts of the Philippine commission, providing for the organization of the municipal and provincial governments in the archipelago, which have already been published in a general order from Gen. MacArthur February 13 last,

have been received at the War Depart-

The act for the organization of municipal

governments does not apply to the city of Manila nor to the settlements of non-Christian tribes, for which special legislation is to be enacted. But all pueblos shall be recognized as municipal corporations, adhere to their former names and continue to hold all property rights vested under their former organization. The government proper of each pueblo is vested in a president, vice president and a municipal council, to be chosen at large by qualified electors for a term of two years from and after the first Monday in January next after their election. Councillors elected in 1901 will divide themselves into two classes, the first set vacating their seats on the first Monday in January, 1902, and those of the econd set one year after their successors have been chosen and qualified, so that one-half of the council will be chosen an-

nually. Municipalities will be divided into four classes-those containing not less than 25,-000 inhabitants to have eighteen councillers, those containing 18,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants to have fourteen cillors, those containing 10,000 and less than 18,000 inhabitants to have ten councillors, and those containing less than 10,000 inhabitants to have eight councillors.

Qualifications of Electors. The qualifications of electors authorized to choose the officers of the municipal governments are that they shall be male persons over twenty-three years of age, and must have had a legal residence in the mu-

nicipality in which they exercise the right of suffrage for a period of six months preceding the election, and must not be citizens or subjects of any foreign power. They, too, must be a member of one of the following three classes: Those who, prior to the 13th of August, 1896, held the office of municipal captain, gobernadorcillo, alcade, lieutenant, cabeza de barangay or member of any ayuntamiento; those who own real property to the value of 500 pesos who pay annually thirty pesos or more

#### of the established taxes, and those who speak, read and write English or Spanish. Disqualified From Voting.

Those disqualified from voting include delinquent taxpayers, of taxes levied since August 13, 1898; insane or feeble-minded "When did Capt. Baker call again?"
"To the best of my recollection he returned the same evening, accompanied by Mr. Battle."
Mr. Moore tried to draw from the witness an admission that Capt. Baker on his first yight to Jones in the heaptial had considered by the construction.

August 15, 1835; insane of feeble-minded persons, those who have violated the oath of allegiance to the United States, who on or after the 1st of April were in arms against the sovereignty of the United States, and those who in any way aid or promote the insurrection.

The largest 15, 1835; insane of feeble-minded persons, those who have violated the oath of able to report some facts to the President. Mr. Edson, by reason of his high position here and thorough knowledge of the civil service in the departments, was able to tell the President of matters content to the president of allegiance to the United States, and those who in any way aid or promote the insurrection.

The municipal officers shall in no case be cclesiastics or soldiers in active service. The officers of provincial governments are to be in each a provincial governor, secreprovincial governors shall be selected by a convention composed of the councillors of all the municipalities included in the prov-ince. The four other officers of the provincial government shall be appointed the commission to hold office during its pleasure, with the exception of the pro-vincial fiscal, who shall, after March 1, 1902, be selected under the provisions of

#### the civil service act. NOT COMING TO THIS COUNTRY.

Instructions Concerning Aguinaldo Sent to Gen. MacArthur. Aguinaldo is not coming to the United States, no matter what may be his desire in the matter. While it is no doubt true that he has expressed a desire to come to this country, neither the authorities here

nor General MacArthur have considered the matter in any favorable light. If Aguinaldo wants to be of any use to this government he can accomplish more in the Philippines than in the United States. The Secretary of War has sent secret instructions to General MacArthur to that effect. For reasons of policy the official

correspondence in regard to the case of

Aguinaldo is withheld from the public. It is stated at the War Department however that the attitude of this government loward the insurgent chief has not changed. He is yet held a prisoner and while he will be treated with kindness there is no disposition to allow him liberty until it is demonstrated that he intends to comply fully with the amnesty terms and his oath of allegiance. Aguinaldo is more than an ordinary prisoner, and it has not yet been finally determined whether or not

he is responsible for violations of the laws While it is believed that the insurrection will end before long without the assistance of Aguinaldo, the government would be glad to make use of him to hasten the pacification of the Islands, if it can be lone consistently with what the best interests of the United States in the islands are believed to demand. Recent reports show that small bands are constantly surrender ng in the Philippines and that general con litions are satisfactory to the military au-

#### MILITARY CADETSHIPS. Forty-nine Vacancies to Be Filled Before Next June.

There are forty-nine vacant cadetships at the West Point Military Academy to be filled by various senators and representatives before the next entrance examination in June. These vacancies were left over after the March examination, when 127 young men were admitted to the Academy. The only vacancy to the credit of the state of Maryland is that of a cadet-atarge, which is at the disposal of Senator McComas. All the cadets-at-large appoint-

## MINISTER LOOMIS' CASE.

ed by the President have passed the en-trance examination, so that there are no

vacancies in that class of appointments

No Reference to It in the Official Mai From Venezuela.

The official mail from Venezuela was received today by Senor Pulido, Venezuelan charge d'affaires here, but the expectation that it might throw some light on recent affairs connected with Minister Loomis was not realized. Mr. Pulide said that no reference was made to the subjects which have engaged public attention of late. Under these circumstances there was no occa-sion for a call at the State Department, as all affairs relating to the American minis ter are being transacted directly between that official and the Venezuelan authorities.

Assigned to Duty at Fort Hunt. Electrician Sergeant A. J. Carr. just ap-

pointed to the army, has been assigned to duty at Fort Hunt, Va., relieving Electrician Sergeant John F. Leary, who goes to the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va. Electrician Sergeant Michael C. Regan has been assigned to duty at Fort Armistead, Md., and Electrician Sergeant James W. Burnside to Fort Washington, Md.

or Thibet.

Advertising is business news,

It tells of things which are of

great importance. It is of more

account to the frugal housewife

to know where she can get cer-

tain necessary commodities at

a less price than usual than to know all the troubles in Siam

Commissions of Three Brigadier Generals Signed.

# CONFERENCES WITH CABINET OFFICERS

Talk With a Committee on Civil Service Reform.

DELAWARE OFFICIALS CALL

President McKinley has made the follow-

ing appointments: Justice-William H. H. Clayton of Indian territory, to be judge of the United States court of the central district of the Indian territory; Benjamin F. Hackett of the Indian territory, to be marshal of the United States for the United States court of the

central district of the Indian territory. War-Loyd Wheaton, to be major general; Jacob H. Smith, to be brigadier general; Frederick Funston, to be brigadier

The commissions of Generals Wheaton, Smith and Funston were signed by President McKinley today. The commissions of Generals Wheaton and Smith are dated from March 30, while that of Funston bears date April 1. General Smith will therefore rank General Funston by two

days in seniority of commission. Conferences With Cabinet Officers. President McKinley had conferences with two cabinet officers, Secretaries Hay and Root, this morning. Secretary Hay was the first caller, and remained some time. He stated that neither the Manchurian

agreement nor the case of Minister Loomis of Venezuela was under discussion. Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was received by the President in the blue room. It is said that he presented some formal papers in connection with the death of Queen Victoria. His call was by appointment, and did not involve any matter

Talking Over the Civil Service.

John Joy Edson of this city, Richard Dana of Massachusetts and W. D. Foulke of New Jersey, a committee representing the National Civil Service Reform League, called on the President by appointment and talked more than an hour with him about civil service matters. The violation of the law, the irregularities and many other features were under discussion a long time. The committee, by direction of the league. The committee, by direction of reports of violations of the law, and will report the result of their investigations to the President and later to the league. The com-mittee has gone far enough in its work to

is understood that the committee gave the President some information as to the case of Postmaster Hicks of Philadelphia, who some time ago discharged a number of clerks in violation of every principle of civil service law, it is said. It is alleged

that local political reasons actuated the discharges. The President was much interested, and kept the committee in consultation with him so long that a number of callers, cluding Senator Cullom and ex-Senator Carter, went away without staying to transact business with the President. Ex-

#### Senator Carter was with Maj. Maginnis of Talking With Delaware Officials.

Gov. Hunn. Dr. C. R. Layton, secretary of state, and State Senator J. Frank Allee of Delaware had an extended talk with the President today. Delaware matters were undoubtedly discussed. There have been suggestions that Gov. Hunn might call an extra session of the legislature to again attempt to elect two United States senators, but when this suggestion was repeated to Gov. Hunn he said: "There is no truth in such a report at this time. The conditions that caused a deadlock in the last legislature in regard to electing senators still exist, and to call an extra session would be

All three of the men with the President are friends of J. Edward Addicks. State Senator Allee is one of the Addicks leaders. In well-posted political circles it has been well understood that in case the anti-Addicks legislators could be induced to change their views an extra session of the legislature would be called. There is no prospect, however, that this will be done so long as these legislators remain deter-

In the meantime the distribution of federal patronage in the state is in a tangle, and the three Delaware officials came on here to talk over this with the President. The terms of office of some of the officeholders are about to expire. They were recommended to office by the faction hos-tile to Addicks. If they can be left out and Addicks men appointed it is prophesied that the opposition to Addicks can be

An Illinois Appointment. It is expected that the President will

soon appoint Isaac R. Mills of Decatur, Ill., as collector of internal revenue at Springfield to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Richard Yates as governor. The appointment will settle a fight for the place. It is alleged that Governor Yates was hopeful of being able to name his successor, but Senator Cullom has insisted on Mills, who will be appointed. Senator Daniel, Governor Tyler and Prof. Johnson of Richmond were visitors to the White House today.

COMMANDER KELLEY'S CAREER. Commended for Services in Haiti

During the Spanish War.

Commander J. D. J. Kelley, United States navy, who was recently retired, had an interesting career during his service under the government. He was appointed to the Naval Academy by President Lincoln. October 5, 1864, and after serving on various vessels he was assigned to signal duty at Fort Whipple, Va., in 1870. He was efterward placed in charge of the Darien sur-veying party, and became a lieutenant in 1872. Two years later, while on board the Congress, off the African coast, he was sent home an invalid. In 1878 he was executive of the schoolship St. Mary's, and in 1881 was in command of the experimental early days of the war with Spain he served as a member of the board on auxiliary vessels, and received commendation from retary Long for services rendered in Haiti.
Commander Kelley was the prize essayist
and gold-medalist of the United States
Naval Institute in 1881, and is also the
author of a number of works, both techni-

cal and historical. Government Receipts. Government receipts from internal revenue today were \$1,625,138; customs, \$721,180; miscellaneous, \$29,805; expenditures, \$1,675.

Retirement Dated From Appointment. The President has directed the retirement of Second Lieutenant Thomas P. O'Reilly, United States infantry, to date from March 22, 1901, the date of his appointment under the provisions of a spe-cial act of Congress.